

XXXIII.

MEMOIRS OF LITERATURE.

MONDAY, October 23. 1710.

I.

ΟΜΗΡΟΥ ΙΛΙΑΣ & ΟΔΥΣΣΕΙΑ,
& εἰς αὐτὰς ΣΧΟΛΙΑ, ἢ ἙΞΗΓΗΣΙΣ, τῶν
παλαιῶν. Homeri Ilias & Odyssea, &
in eisdem Scholia, five Interpretatio,
Veterum. Item Notæ perpetuæ in Tex-
tum & Scholia, Variæ Lectiones, &c.
cum Versione Latina emendatissima.
Accedunt Batrachomyomachia, Hymni
& Epigrammata, unâ cum Fragmentis,
& Gemini Indices. Totum opus cum
Plurimis MSS. Vetustissimis, & Opti-
mis Editionibus Collatum, Auctum, E-
mendatum, & Priscæ Integritati Resti-
tutum. Operâ, Studio, & Impensis JO-
SUÆ BARNES, S. T. B. in Academia
Cantabrigia Regii Græcæ Linguæ Pro-
fessoris. Cantabrigiæ, apud Cornelium
Crownfield, Celeberrimæ Academiæ Ty-
pographum, apud quem etiam, Editoris
nomine, prostant venales. MDCCX.

That is, Homer's Iliad and Odyssey, with
the Scholia of the Ancients upon those Two
Poems. To which are added continued
Notes upon the Text and the Scholia, many
various Readings, &c. and a very correct
Latin Translation: Besides the Batracho-
myomachia, the Hymns and Epigrams, the
Fragments, and Two Indexes. The whole
has been collated with several Ancient MSS.
and the best Editions, &c. By JOSHUA
BARNES, Bachelor of Divinity, and
Regius Professor of the Greek Tongue in
the University of Cambridge. Cam-
bridge. 1710. Printed by Cornelius

Crownfield, the University-Printer. Two
Volumes in 4to. I. Vol. Pagg. 126. for
the Pieces prefixed to the Iliad. Pag. 936.
for the Iliad, besides the Index. II. Vol.
Pagg. 643. for the Odyssey. Pagg. 110.
for the Batrachomyomachia, &c. besides
the Index.

SEVERAL Ancient Writers give us an Account
of Homer's Genealogy, of his Life, and of the
Time when he flourish'd; but they differ so much
in what they say of that excellent Poet, that Mr. Barnes
thought it necessary to make new Enquiries about it. He
informs us that he has writ a Book upon that Subject,
which contains many considerable Discoveries. That
Book, says he, is a *Treasure of Erudition*, wherein the Ri-
ches of Homer are fully display'd: His great Wisdom and
Learning, and the Design of his Divine Iliad, will appear
in it in a much better Light; and whatever concerns the
History of his Life is more clearly explain'd in that Tre-
tise, than in any other Account. The Learned Editor
would have inserted those Observations in this new Edi-
tion, had it not been for a certain Reason, which he men-
tions: But he designs to publish them at some other time.

This Edition comes out with great Improvements, and
is much more valuable than any of those, that have been
publish'd hitherto. Mr. Barnes, famous for his great Skill
in the Greek Tongue, tells us that Homer is his darling Au-
thor: He had a particular Affection for that Poet from
his younger Years; he has read him over and over with
great Care, and pitch'd upon him as his Model in Greek
and Latin Poetry. It was not in Hopes of any Gain,
that he went about this Edition, but out of Love for his
Author, and for the publick Good. He has corrected the
Text in a great many Places, and added several Verses to
it. The Latin Translation is more accurate than it was
before. The Scholia have been enlarged, mended, and
disposed in a better Order. Nothing has been added to,
left out, or mended in the Text and the Scholia, without
giving Notice of it. The various Readings are taken,
not only from Henry Stephens, but also from Eustathius,
Plato, Aristotle, Strabo, and other Ancient Authors, and
from several MSS. and Editions. The Editor carefully
mentions all the MSS. which he has consulted. The Scho-
lia upon Homer, says he, are wrongly ascribed to Didymus:
He thinks they were not written by one Man, nor in the
same Age, but by several Hands, and at several Times.
Some Additions have been made to those Scholia, and they
are generally more correct in this Edition than in any
other.

K k

To

To give a more particular Account of Mr. Barnes's Performance, I shall take notice of what is contain'd in each Volume.

I. The Editor has prefixed several Pieces to the Iliad, in the First Volume. 1. The Life of Homer, commonly ascribed to Herodotus. 2. Three small Pieces, taken from a Book of Leo Allatius, de Patria Homeri. 3. A Passage out of Suidas, and another out of Pausanias relating to Homer. 4. What Plutarch says concerning the Life of that Poet. 5. Certamen Homeri & Hesiodi. 6. A Dissertation concerning Homer's Poetry, which the Editor ascribes to Dionysius Halicarnassensis. 7. Porphyry's Quaestiones Homericae. 8. De Nympharum Antro, by the same Author. 9. Dion Chrysostome's Oration concerning Homer. Mr. Davies, well known by his Learned and Judicious Observations upon several Ancient Authors, has added some Notes to that Oration. All those Pieces printed in Greek, without a Translation, are, as it were, the Prolegomena of this New Edition.

The Iliad, with a Latin Version, appears in the next Place. Mr. Barnes has inserted under the Text, 1. The Greek Scholia. 2. His Notes upon the Text. 3. His Notes upon the Scholia. 4. The Various Readings.

II. The Second Volume contains the Odyssey, and several other Pieces ascribed to Homer. The Scholia, the Notes of the Editor, and the Various Readings, are placed under the Text of the Odyssey, in the same Order as in the Iliad.

Mr. Barnes gives us his Thoughts concerning the Odyssey in a few Words. The Subject of the Iliad, says he, is as vast as the whole Universe; whereas the Odyssey is confined within narrower Bounds.

*Illius immensos miratur Graecia campos:
Est huic non magnus, sed bene cultus Ager.*

The Persons, mention'd in that Poem, are not so considerable as those in the Iliad; but perhaps it affords more Examples of Virtue, and a greater Number of Moral Precepts for the Conduct of Life. The chief Design of the Poet was to teach Chastity, Temperance, and Conjugal Affection. Penelope is proposed as an excellent Model of those Virtues. Homer describes also the wonderful Prudence and Constancy of Ulysses under all his Misfortunes; and God's Providence, who never forsakes good and pious Men, when they are exposed to the greatest Dangers.

The following Pieces have been inserted at the end of the Odyssey; 1. The Batrachomyomachia, or the Battel between Frogs and Mice. The Editor ascribes this Poem to Homer: He believes it was written by him in his Younger Years; and confutes Henry Stephens, and some other Authors, who judge it to be unworthy of that Excellent Poet. 2. The Hymns of Homer. 3. His Epigrams. 4. His Fragments. All those Pieces are attended with Notes and Various Readings, and printed more correctly than they were before.

Lastly, There is a large Index at the end of each Volume.

II.

SEVERAL Particulars concerning the KNIGHTS TEMPLARS, and the Suppression of their Order in England: Extracted from the III^d. Volume of the Records of the Royal Archives, published by Mr. Rymer.

THE Order of the Templars was instituted in the Year 1118. for the Defence of the Holy Places at Jerusalem. Their first House, situated near the Temple,

occasion'd their being call'd Templars; and afterwards all their Houses were call'd Temples. That Order was confirm'd in the Council of Troyes, held in the Year 1127. and their Rule was compos'd by St. Bernard. Those Religious were divided into Two Classes; one of Knights, and the other of Brothers.

When Saladin had conquer'd the Kingdom of Jerusalem upon the Christians, the Templars removed into most Parts of Europe; where they grew very powerful, and got vast Riches, thro' the Liberality of the People, and of Sovereign Princes, who admired the Virtues practis'd among them. In Process of Time, their Wealth chang'd their Humility into Pride; and whereas they lived at first a very Exemplary Life, they fell into all manner of Vices; which rendred them very odious.

Philip the Fair resolv'd to destroy them, to revenge himself of an Insurrection, which some of 'em had occasion'd at Paris. To that end, he met Pope Clement V. at Poitiers, where the Destruction of the whole Order was resolv'd upon. Some profligate Men among them, either of their own Motion, or bribed by the King of France, charged the whole Order with the most horrid Crimes: Whereupon Philip caus'd all those, that were in his Dominions, to be arrested; and Fifty seven were burnt. Not contented with this Revenge, he persist'd in his Design of Suppressing that Order; and the Pope, who had engag'd to do it, call'd a General Council at Vienne, where that Order was interdicted.

England being very much concern'd in what was transacted against the Templars, because they had vast Estates in that Kingdom; there are, in the Third Volume of Mr. Rymer's Collection, many Records relating to that Matter, the chief whereof deserve to be known.

The first Piece (Pag. 18.) is an Answer of King Edward II. to Philip the Fair, importing, That he cannot believe what is contain'd in his Letter, concerning the Execrable Heresy that spreads in Guienne. He adds, that he has order'd the Seneschal of Agen to make a particular Enquiry about that Affair. Tho' the Templars are not nam'd in that Letter, yet 'tis likely the King of France meant them.

Pag. 30. The next Piece is a Brief of Clement V. directed to King Edward; wherein he says, That the King of France being inform'd, that the Templars renounced JESUS CHRIST at their Coming into the Order, spit upon a Crucifix, worshipp'd an Idol in their Chapters, and committed other enormous Crimes, as the Great Master himself own'd; that Prince had order'd all those that were in his Dominions, to be arrested upon one and the same Day, and their Estates to be applied to the Use of the Holy War, if those Crimes were proved against them. He adds, that upon this Information from King Philip, he himself had examin'd one of the Knights, magna Generositatis virum, who confess'd that he had renounced JESUS CHRIST, and had seen the same practis'd in the Isle of Cyprus, by Order of the Great Master, in the Presence of above Two Hundred Brothers, a Hundred whereof were Knights. Afterwards he exhorts King Edward to imitate the Example of the King of France. That Brief is dated November 30. 1307.

Pag. 35. There is a Letter of Edward to the Kings of Castile, Arragon, Portugal, and Sicily; whom he informs, That a certain Clerk came to him, and charged the Templars with the most horrid Crimes; but he could not give any Credit to him, and desires them to suspend their Judgment, if such an Accusation should be brought before them. There is (Page 37.) another Letter of King Edward to the Pope upon the same Subject, and to justify the Templars; who have, says he, a very good Reputation in England.

Pag. 45. There is an Order, whereby all the Sheriffs are commanded to arrest all the Templars on Twelfth day, 1308. By virtue of that Order, all the Templars, who happen'd to be in England, were arrested on the same Day, and their Estates forfeited to the King, p. 81.

The next Piece is the Pope's Bull, directed to the Archbishop of Canterbury, and his Suffragans; wherein he informs them of what had been done against the Templars. He repeats almost the same Things, which he had writ

writ to the King. He adds only, That he order'd Seventy two Knights, or Brothers, to be examin'd by some Cardinals; who, after a very careful Examination, reported to him, that the Persons accused had confess'd the Crimes charged upon them; viz. their Renouncing JESUS CHRIST, and their Spitting upon a Crucifix; and that some of them had confess'd some Crimes, which Modesty did not allow him to mention. In the next place, he informs them, that he has appointed Three Cardinals, Four English Bishops, and some French Clergymen, to inform and proceed against the *Templars* in England.

Those Commissioners being arrived, the King gave express Orders to the English Bishops, named in the Commission, to be constantly present at all the Proceedings; as it appears by an Order directed to the Bishop of Lincoln, pag. 168.

'Tis observable, that in all the Orders, given by that Prince to facilitate those Informations, this Clause is always to be seen, *Ob Reverentiam Sedis Apostolicæ*. He was afraid, that this Tryal, being made in the Pope's Name, might be brought into a Precedent.

The Tryal being over, a National Council met at London, which condemn'd the *Templars*; but they were not treated so severely as in France: They were only shut up in Monasteries, having a moderate Pension allowed them for their Maintenance.

The General Council of *Vienne*, being partly Summon'd to condemn the *Templars*, met in the Year 1311; but the Sentence was only publish'd in the Second Session, held in May 1312. 'Tis generally believed that the Council condemn'd them; but 'tis more reasonable to follow the Opinion of some Historians, who seem to be better informed. They say, that the Council did not approve that the whole Order should be suppress'd, for the Crimes of some of its Members; the more, because the *Templars* had not been convicted, nor summon'd to appear in the Council. The same Historians add, That the Fathers being terrified by the Presence of the Pope, who presided in Person, and of the King of France, who assisted at the Second Session, durst not oppose the Bull of Condemnation, that was read in their Presence. 'Tis true, that in another Bull, to be found in the 323d. Page of this Collection, Pope Clement affirms, that the Council approved what had been done against the *Templars*; but it appears from the same Bull, that he could not wholly suppress that Order, but only interdict it for ever, because the Proceedings had not been altogether juridical. These are his own Words: *Ejusdemq; Ordinis statum, habitum, atque nomen. . . . Sacro approbante Concilio, non per modum diffinitivæ Sententiæ, cum eam super hæc, secundum inquisitiones, & processus, non possemus ferre de jure, sed per viam Provisionis, & Ordinationis Apostolicæ, irrefragabili, & perpetuo valitura sustulimus Sanctione; ipsum prohibitioni perpetuæ supponentes. Universa etiam bona Ordinis prælibati, Apostolicæ Sedis ordinationi & dispositioni, auctoritate Apostolica duximus reservanda.*

Whereby it appears, that tho' the Pope alleges the Authority of the Council, yet he acts in his own Name, by virtue of his Apostolical Authority. Nay, it may be said, that the Approbation of the Council, mention'd by the Pope, agrees well enough with the Account of some Historians; since there is little Probability, that Men, appointed Judges in a Business of so great Moment, should have approved a Sentence, which they durst not pronounce. Besides, 'tis highly probable, that the Pope, who call'd the Council chiefly to condemn the *Templars*, would gladly have left the Management of that Affair to that Assembly, if they had been inclined to go about it.

In the same Bull, above mention'd, the Pope declares, That after having entrusted the Holy See with the Disposal of the Estates belonging to the *Templars*, he had for a long time consulted with the Cardinals, Patriarchs, Archbishops, Bishops, Prelates, and others that were at the Council; and that he had at last thought fit to adjudge their Estates to the Order of St. John of Jerusalem, through the Fulness of his Apostolical Power. However he excepted the Lands, situated in Castile, Arragon,

Portugal, and the Isle of Majorca; the Disposal of which he reserved to himself. 'Tis to be observed, that he does not say it was a Resolution of the Council; but only, that he would excommunicate all those, who should keep the Estates of the *Templars*, and refuse to deliver them to the Order of St. John, within a Month after the first Demand. P. 383.

This Bull was quickly followed by a Brief, directed to King Edward; wherein the Pope exhorts him to submit to that Disposal, and to enjoin all the Earls and Barons to resign to the Knights of St. John all the Lands they were possess'd of. Pag. 326.

When Edward did so willingly contribute to the Destruction of the *Templars*, he did it in hopes of getting their Spills; and he had already begun to dispose of them: It was therefore no small Surprise to him, when he heard that the Pope would force him to part with them. The Pope's Brief came to him, when he was most involved in domestick Dissentions, that is, soon after Gaveston's Death; yet he maintain'd himself in the Possession of those Lands till the End of the Year 1313. But at last, the Prior of the Order of St. John in England, having got a Procuration from the Great Master, presented a Petition to him relating to that Subject: Whereupon the King, not daring to make any further Opposition, granted him his Request. However, being sensible of the great Injustice that was done him, he made a Protestation before a Notary, wherein he declared, that he resign'd those Lands for no other Reason, but to avoid the Danger to which he should expose himself, by refusing to comply; considering the little time allowed him in the Bull, according to the Clause, which the Prior took care to insert in his Petition. But he protested, that what he did, should not prejudice his Rights, nor those of his Subjects, which he would maintain in a proper time. This Protestation is to be found in Page 451.

The English, on whom the King had freely bestowed part of those Lands, and those, who had bought them, obeyed with great Reluctancy. In the Year 1322. some were still possess'd of those Lands; which occasion'd a very sharp Complaint of Pope John XXII. to King Edward. Page 957.

Their Reason was, that the Parliament had not consented to the yielding up of those Lands, which, according to the Laws of the Country, were forfeited to the Crown, and not to the Pope, or the Knights of St. John. Nay, it seems the Latter were afraid, that the Parliament would some time or other take that Matter into Consideration; and therefore they earnestly desired the Pope to write to Edward, that he might obtain the Consent of the Parliament to what had been done. And accordingly it appears, in the next Volume, that in the Year 1324. Edward writ to the Pope, that this Affair had been debated in Parliament, and that he hoped the Knights of St. John would remain in Possession of the Lands belonging heretofore to the *Templars*. Vol. IV. Pag. 46.

I thought these Particulars would not be unacceptable to the Readers, especially considering that there are but few printed Copies of Mr. Rymer's Collection, and that few People have seen it.

III.

THE Life of Mrs THOMAS BETTERTON, the late Eminent Tragedian; wherein the Action and Utterance of the Stage, Bar, and Pulpit, are distinctly consider'd: With the Judgment of the late Ingenious Monsieur de St. Evremond upon the Italian and French Musick and Opera's, in a Letter to the Duke of Bucking.

Buckingham. To which is added, the Amorous Widow, or the Wanton Wife. A Comedy. Written by Mr. Betterton. Now first printed from the Original Copy. London. Printed for Robert Gosling, at the Mitre, near the Inner-Temple-Gate in Fleetstreet. 1710. in 8vo. Pagg. 176. for the Life. Pagg. 87. for the Comedy.

THIS Life, or rather this Treatise, contains an excellent Collection of the Rules, that make up the

Art of *Acting* and *Speaking*. The Ingenious Author brings in many Examples, taken from the best Writers, and does hardly omit any thing, that belongs to his Subject. He carefully shews the natural Significations of Gestures, and how Nature expresses her self in the several Emotions, which she feels. He proceeds to shew how Art improves those Gestures; on what Occasions they are proper; and how they may be made Graceful. He teaches how to model the Voice so as to have an harmonious Utterance; and then shews the Defects of Voice, and its Beauties and Varieties, and lays down Rules to avoid *Monotony*. &c. He concludes with the Qualifications both of Body and Mind, that are necessary to make a compleat Actor. At the end of this Treatise the Author gives his Thoughts about Theatrical Dancing and Musick, and says something of *Opera's*.

HALL.

A Book, written by M. *Thomasius*, is lately come out, wherein he shews what a Man ought to know, before he applies himself to the Study of the Civil Law.

Cautela circa Præcognita Jurisprudentiæ, in usum Auditorii Thomasiæ. Halæ Magdeburgicæ. 1710. in 4to. pagg. 382.

This Work consists of XIX. Chapters, wherein the Author treats several Subjects of great Consequence. He has added short Notes at the bottom of the Pages, in which he refers the Readers to other Writers, who have enlarged upon the same Subjects. M. *Thomasius* designs to publish a Second Part.

PARIS.

Father *Thuillier*, a *Minime*, is writing the History of his Order, and a Political Treatise de *Republica regenda*. This last Book will shortly come out.

ROTTERDAM.

A Dissertation concerning the Naturalization of Protestants in England, Prussia, and Holland, has been lately publish'd in this Country.

Dissertation curieuse sur les Naturalisations accordées aux Protestans, par la Reine de la Grande Bretagne, par le Roi de Prusse, & par les Etats de Hollande, où l'en fait voir les avantages qu'on peut recevoir de chacune, & celle qu'on croit devoir être préférée. In 4to. pagg. 46. without the Name of the Place where it has been printed.

HAGUE.

THE following Memoirs concerning M. de *Thou's* Embassy in Holland, have been lately printed in this Country, and not at Cologne, as 'tis said in the Title-Page.

Memoires touchant M. de Thou, où l'on voit ce qui s'est passé de plus particulier, durant son Ambassade de Hollande, par M. D. L. R. A Cologne 1710. in 8vo. pagg. 104.

These Memoirs have been written by a Person, who did belong to *James Augustus de Thou*, Son of the famous Historian *de Thou*, or *Thuanus*. He gives an Account of his Master's Embassy in Holland, towards the Middle of the last Century.

The Xth. and last Volume of M. *de Vassor's* History of *Lewis XIII.* will be shortly publish'd.

AMSTERDAM.

M. *Du Mont* has publish'd the following Collection of Treaties of Alliance, Peace, &c. in Two Volumes in 120. from the Peace of *Munster* to the Year 1709.

Nouveau Recueil de Traitez d'Alliance, de Trêve, de Paix, de Garantie, & de Commerce, faits & conclus entre les Rois, Princes & Etats Souverains de l'Europe, depuis la Paix de Munster, jusqu'à l'année 1709. lesquels, pour la plupart, n'ont pas encore été imprimez, & sont très-utiles pour les négociations de la Paix prochaine. Recueillis & publiez par le Sr. J. du Mont. A Amsterdam 1710.

The Pieces, contain'd in these Two Volumes, are not to be found in the great Collection publish'd at the *Hague* in Four Volumes in *Folio*, during the Peace of *Ryswick*. Most of them had never been printed, or had only appear'd in flying Papers, that may easily be lost.

This Collection is also different from that of several Treaties of Peace, &c. *Divers Traitez de Paix, de Confédération, d'Alliance, de Commerce, &c. faits depuis soixante ans entre les Etats Souverains de l'Europe, in Two Volumes of the same size, printed at the Hague in 1707.*

The first Piece in M. *du Mont's* Collection is a Treaty between *Philip IV.* King of Spain, and *Frederick Henry* Prince of Orange, sign'd the 8th of January, 1647. The last Piece contains the late Preliminary Articles for a General Peace.

M. *de Beughem* has printed very useful Indexes, to find out the Matters contain'd in the Journals, publish'd in several Parts of Europe till the Year 1700.

Cornelii à Beughem Apparatus ad Historiam Litterariam Novissimam variis Conspectibus exhibendus, quorum quintus & ultimus elapsi seculi nunc prodit, qui est Bibliographia Eruditorum Critico-Curiosa, seu Dispositio Harmonica Scriptorum Operumque, quorum Summaria & contenta in Actis & Ephemeridibus Eruditorum totius ferme Europæ ad finem usque seculi à C. N. XVII. seu Ann. MDCC. exhibentur. Accedunt Supplementum Omissorum, & Dispositio quarta Auctorum & Operum in quinque hisce Conspectibus recensitorum, cum Appendicibus Addendorum & Corrigendorum ad quatuor priores. Amstelædami. Apud Janssonio-Waesbergios. 1710. in 120.

A Fourth Edition of M. *le Clerc's* Philosophical Works is lately come out in Four Volumes in 8vo. This Edition has been mended and enlarged in several Places. The Author has made some Alterations in what he had said of the Rain-Bow, and the Nature of Colours. The Discoveries of *Sir Isaac Newton* enabled him to reform those two Places.